

VOL. XVII.—NO. 20.

KANSAS HURRICANES.
Stafford County the Selected
Seat of Destruction.

Funnel-Shaped Cloud With "a Re-
morseless Tail."

Nine Fatalities Reported—The Storm
in Other Sections.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 8.—A wind storm which prevailed over Kansas for three days culminated in a destructive cyclone in the eastern part of Stafford county Monday night. The district visited was sparsely settled. There is scarcely a vestige of farm improvement remaining. Houses and barns were demolished, trees torn up by the roots, and many places the trees were literally blown out of the ground. Last Saturday the wind began blowing a gale from the south. This continued to increase in velocity throughout Sunday and Sunday night, and by Monday it had become a hurricane.

The air was filled with dust and sand, which at times would obscure the sun. Late in the afternoon Monday, the sky became thick with black clouds, and the deep-toned roar of the gale frightened the horses. It indicated the appearance of some kind of a storm of unusual severity. At times the wind would dash as if to gain strength, and then break forth, as if it were exhausted. It was one of those momentary cessations that the funnel-shaped cloud dipping its remorseless tail to the earth and obliterating whatever it covered.

At 11 P.M. the wind was at its height, driving a gale in its roar the peals of thunder, and blinding by its darkness the forked flashes of lightning.

At 11 P.M. the wind was witnessed the oncoming tornado was paralytic by its awful horrors. Horses and cattle piteously neighed and snorted as the fierce gale rent their impervious bodies. This was the gathering shades of night, but the moon shone through the rifts in the clouds, and added a weird light to the scene.

The casualties so far as known are:

William Gill, killed, cut neck.

W. C. East, fatally injured.

Oliver Beard, hurt so that he cannot recover.

Peter Scarlet, leg broken.

Mr. John Bartlett, shoulder-blade broken and arm dislocated.

William Moevy, internally injured; cannot recover.

James Ferris, injured about the head, and died.

A little girl, George Deves, fatally injured.

Mrs. J. Love, seriously injured.

Peter Scarlet, leg broken.

Mr. John Bartlett, shoulder-blade broken and arm dislocated.

William Moevy, internally injured; cannot recover.

James Ferris, injured about the head, and died.

The path of the storm lay through Stafford county, extending from the southwest to the northeast, slightly east of the centre of the state. It passed the farm houses of E. S. Slade, about six miles south of the town of Stafford. The house was swept away, and hardly a splinter of timber remained. The family were considerably bruised, but none died. The next building to succumb was the one Mr. Slade's son had just distanced of Slade's, and the house and barn are gone. Guiney was badly injured, but it is expected he will live.

Mr. A. C. Atterton, who had his house and stable blown away, but the family escaped uninjured. The next house in the pathway of the cyclone was that of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Blue. The house was torn into pieces, and Mrs. Lindsay so hard injured that she can scarcely move. Her little girl fatally injured.

S. S. Crawford's residence was blown away and his son William was killed outright.

J. B. C. Cook's large cattle sheds were destroyed, as was W. W. Burns'. Both houses and barns were blown away, and his wife and his wife was blown 50 feet north of the house into a wagon to which she clung. It took her 100 yards farther. The people of the village were either blown out or knocked out by flying timber. When found, Mrs. Love was clinging to the side of the wagon. She is so injured that the physicians say there is no hope of recovery.

Constitution in Chicago Streets.

CHICAGO, May 11.—After seven days of the hottest weather ever known in Chicago at this time of the year, a furious storm, which had been gathering all day, broke the drought. The storm, while at its height, raged with the fury of a tornado. It came off the prairies at 5 o'clock with a tremendous roar and sent trees, chimneys and signs flying in every direction. Out in the prairies at 5 o'clock, a house and its wife was blown 50 feet north of the house into a wagon to which she clung. It took her 100 yards farther. The people of the village were either blown out or knocked out by flying timber. When found, Mrs. Love was clinging to the side of the wagon. She is so injured that the physicians say there is no hope of recovery.

Pittsburgh's Heaviest.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 11.—The heaviest gale since the memorable cloud-burst of 1874, when nearly 200 people lost their lives, has been experienced in the north. The rain fell in torrents for a few minutes the streets were converted into small rivers, culverts were flooded in all parts of the city, and the Fifth Avenue cable cars were stopped by the water getting into the Washington-street power house. Landslides are reported on nearly all the railroads leading into the city, but as far as known there have been no fatalities.

The lowlands along the Ohio river were laid to flood, and the numerous bridges were washed out. The storm was accompanied by a remarkable electrical display, and several houses were struck by lightning. Mr. Washington, the Hippley's glass bottle factory and a stable in which were 10 cows and two horses were struck by the storm, lasted about three hours, and the storm lasted three inches. Despatches from the surrounding towns in western Pennsylvania, and the Colorado, report great damage from the storm, which appears to have been general in this section.

Funeral Wrecked.

NEW YORK, May 11.—When the storm was at its height yesterday the wildest confusion took place on the road leading to Calvary cemetery in Long Island. The coaches in funeral processions were wrecked, and one was blown off the road down a four-foot embankment into the meadows. The driver jumped off and got the occupants out of the coach just as it went down the hill. The horses, almost frantic with fear, got out of the road and ran into the meadows. Police Captain Kavanaugh says that the horses were driven by the government, if they go on the reservation, to pick out the lands and make no disturbances. The increase of the number of secret societies, owing to the disorganization of the league, under the imprisonment of its leaders, and with the people were driven to despair by evicting.

Mr. Atkinson, of counsel for the Times, learned from friends that the government is about to denounce the move to the law. Archbishop Walsh said that the law had been issued to prevent the increase of the number of secret societies.

Archbishop Walsh said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop continued, "I have no objection to the law, but I do not think it is necessary to take it to the court of appeals.

He said that the law had been issued to prevent the increase of secret societies.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

He said that the law had been issued to prevent the increase of secret societies.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

The archbishop said his decision was to take the law to the court of appeals.

</div

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Life of the Boys in Blue at a Frontier Fort.

Small Pay of the Privates—The Daily Routine of Camp Duty.

What the Officers Have to Do—Soldiers Always Ready for Fun.

J. M. T. Partelle in Cleveland Leader.

Garrison life is not a sine cure. The soldier earns every cent of his small pay (\$12.50) by hard work. 12 hours are deducted each day, or 12 times a year, for the support of the Soldiers' Home at Washington. This institution also catches another good plum in the shape of all forfeitures by court-martial. No wonder it is now rolling in over-loaded wealth, for the trustees actually control more cash at present than they can possibly find use for.

A fort on the frontier is not a simple collection of houses and barracks thrown down on the prairie anywhere, and here soon begin to gather all the elements of humanity which sooner or later go to make up the typical Western town. A fort is usually laid out in diamond shape, with the officers' quarters occupying two sides of the angle, and the men's barracks the remaining half. The centre is the parade ground, whereon are performed all military ceremonies, such as drill parades, musters, inspections, etc. In one corner is a flag staff, and from this floats 365 days in the year the stars and stripes of our country. Back of the officers' and men's quarters are the stables, warehouses, shops and stores.

The commanding officer, or colonel, is the chief of the entire force, occupies the officers' quarters, and the other officers select their domiciles according to their rank. Suppose every set of quarters happens to be occupied, and the colonel has to go to the station at the post. He cannot select the prebend of those above him, but he can select the one below him, and that officer must give way to him. It is not uncommon for the next one who has been bounced to speak, to take the best room, and so on, until all the junior officers go down like a row of bricks. The last in rank have to do with those in command, and when we run over them in our own experience I have seen seven families move in one day, and all caused by an overrunning army.

Each company is officered by one captain, and three lieutenants, and the company is present, for as a rule one of them is absent, and not seldom is it that even two are away from their proper stations. This is caused by the general system of rotation himself. Of course nobody could explain the matter, although the true situation is, it being a practical jester, to put the men on the line. The West is the branch of the detached service and staff duty is performed by officers of the line. I know the general impression is that the regular army is all graduates, but that is not true, and that the commissioned branch of our land forces was educated at the famed Hudson River.

Take the infantry branch of the service. This contains 25 regiments of 10 companies each. With three field officers to each regt., 25 x 3 = 75, and we have 225 officers and 250 second lieutenants. This makes 875 officers, all told, 30% of which are graduates. The West is the branch of the army, the ranks and civil life. In some of the regiments there is not a captain, who came from West Point. The 10 colonels of the army are all graduates, and the 25 of the 25 infantry colonels 11 are graduates. There are 170 officers in the army, and all are of the grade of lieutenant, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors and captains, and 60 only are graduates, the balance 114, having graduated from West Point, and from the 30 of the artillery officers, above Lieutenant, out of 86 are graduates, and of the 32 cavalry officers above Lieutenant, only 11 are West Point. The truth about the matter is that most of our older officers are from the war, having obtained their commissions in the regulars, or in the rebellion, and since they have slowly—very slowly indeed, been climbing step by step the ladder of promotion.

The climbing goes gradually, though, and before many years it will be a rarity to find even one of these veterans on the active list. The men are all well educated, and many are industrious, honest young men of proper age, by entering at the bottom and climbing up, have good hope for shoulder straps in the end.

While there are severe and dangerous duties to perform, take it as a whole, garrison life of the frontier is somewhat of a picnic.

During the hostile days, when Indians were threatening every opportunity to scalp, there was not so much fun in soldiering as \$13 a month, but now that the Redskins are tamed, or rather tamed, and almost as tame as dogs, there is little for the soldier's time, except guard duty, target practice and getting much fun out of the men.

The term of service is only five years, and at the end of this there awaits him a good round sum in hard cash for ready money, clothing, meat, etc., and the cost of his discharge. Again, supposing a man enlists in New York and is sent to a regular army, he is a graduate, and when his discharge made out, he is entitled to transportation back to the place of his enlistment, or the cost of the same, which is paid him in full.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

Shrewd boys who want to get out from under the thumb of their commanding officer, or the first sergeant, will do so by telling the doctor "as it is said, and endeavor to hoodwink him into giving them an excuse from duty, and then go to the hospital, and the best of the fare, even to delicacies, and some "bummers" play to satisfy no one else in the world to get an opportunity of living, and for this reason the first sergeant is called and the best of the fare, and the best of the beef is to be had.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men, and vegetables in season, and all for little or no cost to the company. If stationed in a country where game is abundant, the men live high, and the cost of course is given sick all, when the game, the bait and the blood, the bird, not already in the hospital, and who are not in the hospital, are in attendance, report to the surgeon in charge and have their several bills attended to.

The daily routine of duty is about as follows: Reveille roll call is sounded at sunrise, and the men form in front of their respective company quarters or barracks buildings and answer to their names, which are called by the first sergeant. The first sergeant then reports the result of the roll-call to his company officer, the latter reports it to the commanding officer, who stands in the centre of the parade-ground, and the reports from all the companies, which he in turn hands over to the commanding officer, and the latter then calls the men who are requested to attend these calls excepting those specially excused, and should they absent themselves without just cause of absence, they are subject to punishment.

The men have stables and then go to breakfast. The men are generally good, and this could scarcely be otherwise, as the rations are plentiful, the cooking is good, and the best of beef is to be had. Added to this every facility is given to the men

INFANT OUTFITS.

Gorgeous Trappings for the Little Dears.

Sleeves with Embroidered Edges in Fast Colors.

Work for the Summer for Mamma or Maiden Auntie.

For little people fashion pronounces loudly in favor of dainty belonging. Gorgeous trappings such as downy dearest are no longer to be had for the most part for the most part. Not that some of the infant outfitts are not costly! Bless you, they are! Sweet simplicity is in no way incompatible with delicate fabrics and fine handwork, neither of which can be had for a song's sixteen, but the plain, fine fabrics alone cost only a trifle as much as the rich embroideries and the like, that have been used in other years, and if one can do the needle work for one's self, Toto's clothes can be gotten up with a very mod-

est outlay.

Whether to clothe the baby in cotton or wool, that is the question. Dorothy and Phoebe and the factories they represent are still at war over this much-ebated matter. Each side points to its happy, hearty sons and daughters and says, "Wool did it!" "Cotton did it!" and the feud rages afresh. The arguments for and against these extremes are as varied as the chronicles of general fashions, but as a general rule, as any one can see, it is as easy to say that infants have constitutions as varied as those of their fathers and mothers, and what suits one sturdy little scion may not be at all the thing for her frail little brother. For the average child a happy combination of the two materials is the usual choice. Flannel garments are more easily made and keep clean longer than cotton ones.



ELSA DRESS.

And now that there are so many delicate colors and combinations of shades,annel frocks may be every whit as pretty as much more costly ones, and as they are they are more comfortable. It is easy to keep the finest softest funnel from degenerating into a nondescript, wiry mass if it is properly dressed. The secret is merely to wash the flannel.

Without Washing or Rubbing it in lukewarm, clean rain water, made soapy with white castile soap. If water is hard it can be softened by adding borax or ammonia. The few cents difference in price between castile and the common soaps is a small amount to pay for the suds which are better suited to the skin. The water should not be allowed to grow cold while the flannel is being washed. This is done by gently dabbing it about in the water, and then, when it is warm, rubbing lightly with the hands, but never upon a board, and soap should not be applied directly to the flannel. When the garment is washed, pour water out of the hands, hung it wrong side out to dry in the sun, and when it is still a little damp iron it with a steam iron.

Fine moccasins, cambrics and muslins are selected for white cotton dresses. These are trimmings with narrow tucks, laces and embroidery, and with cotton, and with narrow edging and insertion of fine German or Valenciennes (so called). First dresses are point-of-view round, and, when you turn the dress, the bodice is gathered back and front. Short dresses are made with waists and full skirts. The bodice is at the waist, and the skirt of the dress is gathered separately, putting the trimming upon the waists. Some of the finest christening robes have the skirts

gathered simply with a deep hemstitch hem. The waists are made of alternate rows of hemstitch and fine insertion, joined by ladder stitching. The neck and wrist bands of the slightly full sleeves are made with lace to match the insertion. The lace used in these exclusively dainty robes are of the finest possible desirous and the most delicate. The lace-trimmed little frocks are made for children who walk, from the delicate colored cambrics and cambrics in fine patterns. These have full sleeves and are made with waists that are sleeveless or have short puffs below the shoulders, and are worn over white tulle or muslin. The latter are prettily gathered and lanned, and the neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

For the first two years boys and girls are dressed alike. After that the first skirt marks the boy's deliverance from the bondage of wearing "girls' things." During his boyhood man shares with his sister the luxury of that essentially feminine article of dress, the coat. The first coat of a little neglige is worn at just such seas as the mother wears a similar garment. For the first two years the boy wears the same or the next, open all the way down the front and long enough to cover the coat. The sleeves are full, with narrow waistbands, and the fronts to tie them together, and the neck is finished with a narrow rolling collar. There are no bows, all the edges being hemmed and lined with white, blue or pink silk. Fine vines of embroidery may be added at will to heighten the decorative effect. The jackets most in vogue are jersey-like in effect, and are so called. They are plain and knitted in common "garter stitch," the only difference being that the color of the jacket and coat are not alike.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first two years boys and girls are dressed alike. After that the first skirt marks the boy's deliverance from the bondage of wearing "girls' things." During his boyhood man shares with his sister the luxury of that essentially feminine article of dress, the coat. The first coat of a little neglige is worn at just such seas as the mother wears a similar garment. For the first two years the boy wears the same or the next, open all the way down the front and long enough to cover the coat. The sleeves are full, with narrow waistbands, and the fronts to tie them together, and the neck is finished with a narrow rolling collar. There are no bows, all the edges being hemmed and lined with white, blue or pink silk. Fine vines of embroidery may be added at will to heighten the decorative effect. The jackets most in vogue are jersey-like in effect, and are so called. They are plain and knitted in common "garter stitch," the only difference being that the color of the jacket and coat are not alike.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow frills of the muslin, with scalloped embroidery.

Match the Style of the Dress.

The first coat is made of a double layer of cotton, with a wide lace-trimmed collar, and a wide lace-trimmed waistband. The neck and sleeves are finished with narrow

